1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

skin pails. The Maritime Koryak carry a supply of fresh water when hunting in their skin boats. In order to avoid the necessity of melting snow and ice, in winter, water is generally taken from ice-holes. All the settlements of the Maritime Koryak are situated on the banks or at the mouths of rivers. The Reindeer Koryak, too, place their tents in river valleys. Plate XXX, Fig. 1, represents an evening scene by an ice-hole in the village Big Itkana, where girls and boys come with buckets to fetch water for the night. The water is poured into the bucket with a wooden scoop. Water-buckets are made of strong thong-seal skin or of aspen or poplar wood. Fig. 104 shows a skin bucket. Among the Eskimo are found buckets of the same type, made of seal-skin and sewed together with sinew-thread.[1] They are carried in a different manner however. The Eskimo bucket has a handle made of a strip of leather, like a regular bucket-handle, while the Koryak bucket has two loops sewed on near the mouth. To these loops are tied the ends of a broad seal-skin carrying-strap, which is passed over the forehead, the bucket resting on the back, — a method of carrying burdens employed by many Indian tribes.

Fig. 104 ($\frac{1}{11}$). Skin Bucket.

The thick wooden bucket is also cylindrical. The material is supplied by a part of a straight and solid trunk of an aspen or poplar tree, which is hollowed out by means of an adze, and finished with a simple knife. The wooden bottom is inserted from above. Wooden buckets are carried by women in the same way as seal-skin buckets (see Plate XXXV, Fig. 2).

The wooden bucket is used for many purposes: when hunting sea-mammals, it serves as a receptacle for the harpoon-heads; in the house, seal-oil is kept in it; berries are also kept in both wooden and skin buckets; soup for feeding dogs is carried out of the house in wooden buckets.

The material for spoons and ladles is furnished by the antlers of the reindeer and the horns of the mountain-sheep. Some are made of wood. Broth is sipped from deep ladles; thick porridge or gruel is eaten with spoons: therefore spoons are shallow (Fig. 105, *a*). Bone teaspoons (Fig. 105, *b*) are made in imitation of imported metal spoons. Wealthy Reindeer Koryak purchase metal table-spoons; some of them even have silver spoons.

Wooden plates, dishes, elongated platters and trays, and wooden and bone dippers, are of the same type as those of the Chukchee,[2] and I shall not

[1] See, for example, Kroeber, The Eskimo of Smith Sound, Fig. 31, p. 288; and Boas, Baffin-Land Eskimo, Fig. 142, p. 99.

[2] See Bogoras, The Chukchee, Vol. VII of this series, p. 189.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

312

FIG. 1. WOMEN DRAWING WATER.

251

FIG. 2. WOMEN CUTTING SALMON.

[Facing p. 570]

23: Krasheninnikov N-3 (1736-40) 1764 Koryak

greateſt ceremony, and bear every affront. It was never heard that the ſettled *Koreki* did the leaſt injury to any of the wanderers; and this is ſo firmly believed, that our tax-gatherers think themſelves entirely ſafe, when they converſe with thoſe who live in huts, if they are guarded by one of the rein-deer *Koreki*: which may appear very ſtrange, conſidering that the ſettled *Koreki* are much their ſuperiors in ſtrength; and it can only be attributed to that general reſpect which poor people pay to the rich: for the poverty of the ſettled *Koreki* is ſo great, that they depend upon the others in a great meaſure for their cloathing. The rein-deer *Koreki* call the others their ſlaves, and treat them accordingly; but they behave very differently to the *Tchukotſkoi*, who are ſo terrible to them, that fifty of the rein-deer *Koreki* dare not ſtand againſt twenty of theſe; and if it was not for the protection of the Coſſacks of *Anadir*, the *Tchukotſkoi* would have rooted them out by this time. As every nation has ſomething commendable, ſo the *Koreki* are more honeſt and induſtrious than the *Kamtſchadales*, and ſeem to have a greater ſenſe of ſhame.

It is difficult to form an exact account of the numbers and different families of the *Koreki*, but it is thought that all together they are more numerous than the *Kamtſchadales*. They[1] live in ſuch places as abound with moſs for their rein-deer, without regarding the ſcarcity of wood or water: in the winter time they can uſe ſnow for water, and for firing moſs or graſs, of which they have plenty every where. Their manner of living, eſpecially in the winter time, is ſtill more diſagreeable than that of the *Kamtſchadales*: for being frequently obliged to change their habitations, the huts which they come into are all frozen; and when they begin to thaw them by the fires, which are uſually made of green ſhrubs or graſs, there ariſes a ſmoke, ſo pernicious to the eyes, that it is enough to blind a perſon entirely in one day.

1. [i.e., the Reindeer Koryak -- Analyst]